

## Daily Democrat.

## TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,  
R. K. WILLIAMS,  
OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Logan, Letcher, Marshall, Meade, Menard, Mercer, Morgan, Moultrie, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

Some sensible people North feel nervous at the prospect of a restoration of the Union. They want to know if it means the restoration of Davis, Toombs, Beauregard, Cobb & Co. to places in this Government. They think of the Buchanan dynasty as one of the things that were, and that are to be. This is all an idle apprehension; such a reign as Buchanan's comes not a second time in one century. That last Congress of his was a body fit only to adjourn. It was nearly a match for the present one in those qualities that render bodies good for nothing but mischief. Now, there is a million to one against the chance that such another body as either of these will exist in this generation. We shall have next something different from either, and any change must be for the better. It may be set down very safely that the Southern people will never trust the conspirators in the rebellion again. The Union men of the South will not trust them, of course, and scores of thousands who have been seduced or forced into rebellion by them will then hang before they will trust them again. These conspirators have made a splendid demonstration of their incapacity. In all the acts of conspirators they have shown themselves masters, but ludicrously wanting in the qualities of statesmen. They began a revolution without a reason, and have conducted it without sense. They have brought the most terrible calamities on those who trusted them. The latter, once unshackled, will beware of these evil counselors. None will be so poor as to do them reverence.

But we ask the free States, are they half as certain they can get rid of this incompetent corrupt faction that now discredits the Government and prevents what they profess to be anxious to accomplish?

The distempers of the times have turned up strange things—Benjamin, Cobb & Co., and Sumner, Lovejoy & Co., as great men, statesmen, leaders in the affairs of Government.

We say, however, let the wheel of fortune roll on; a will not turn up anything like the past; its like is not to be repeated. We shall have different sort of representatives; and any change, we have said, must be for the better.

It is the part of a wise man to abandon what is impracticable; and this Southern Confederacy is one of the impossibilities. The rebellion will be put down; that is the decree of destiny. It is as certain now as it will be when it is down. No matter what obstacles may be thrown in the way, no matter what vicissitudes there may be in the contest. The power of the mass of this Union is against it, and they will not be diverted from the purpose. It is a power that there is nothing able to resist or divert from its purpose. The attempt to defy and to compel the Government to relinquish its just rights, and the rights of the loyal people, is a crazy attempt which had a galvanic life for a while, but it has no basis of reason to support it, and no reason to justify it, no future to promise, and no past to recommend it.

Some have hoped for foreign aid, and calculated upon it. That hope, ill-founded always, is idle now.

Others hoped for some sort of compromise that would leave the Southern Confederacy independent, or at least leave something gained. All this. The rebellion must cease before a settlement. A Government is entitled to no respect that will yield anything to an armed defiance.

Let rebels lay down their arms and go to discussion and the ballot-box for an adjustment. It must not be hoped that power will yield to coercion, or concede anything to an armed resistance.

There is now a plain road open. Let the South shun this insane rebellion—this failing and bloody experiment at force, and reverse the evil done by the wicked counsels of her politicians; send back her members to Congress, and thus end this drama. It is the end that will be reached at last. It is just what the South will do in time, and it will be better done now.

Why persevere in a cause that is hopeless from sheer pride? It is folly to consult mere party obstinacy, to one's own detriment; when all is to be lost and nothing gained by it.

The battle of Chickasaw was the counterpart of the battle of Shiloh. The enemy saw his advantage, the time to strike the blow, and made a rush which, for a moment, was successful. Our advance seems to have been surprised, as was the case at Shiloh, and disconcerted. They give away, and a less vigilant and skillful officer than McClellan had been in command, a Confederate victory of some consequence would have been the result. The enemy showed skill in the design and pluck in the execution, but they had to meet a General as quick to recover, and troops as brave as the enemy.

All impartial observers see that the result was a Confederate defeat. They rushed upon our troops at an opportune moment, and gained some advantages; but the result was a failure. The object was to check our progress and drive back our army; but they fell back themselves, and our army advanced.

The enemies of McClellan are not satisfied that he allowed his advance to be driven back temporarily. He had to cross the river, however. It is suggested to the

editorial general to instruct McClellan when he has to cross a river, to manage it so that his men shall all step over the stream at the same time, or at least have an understanding with the clerk of the weather that it shall not rain after his army begins to cross until all are over. He did not observe these precautions. He sent part of his troops over at a time, and allowed it to rain and raise the river, so as to delay his passage. Moreover, he didn't make an arrangement with John Johnston not to attack him until he was all over and ready. McClellan did all else that skill and diligence could do; but not attending to some of these obvious arrangements which an editorial general would not have overlooked, he suffered some loss. Perhaps, after he sees our suggestions, he will do better.

Men who have countenanced rebellion and praised about their rights must be perfectly satisfied by this time that they are not to be recovered by arms. All the reasons and arguments that were wanted upon them a year ago could not satisfy them. All the appeals and persuasions had no effect. The only way to prove to them that armed rebellion was wrong, was by crushing it by force. Sometimes a sound and hearty thrashing will have more real beneficial effect than the most subtle reasoning. Plato, Aristotle, or Bacon could not convince a man who was spoiling for a fight that fighting was wrong. A sprig of shillelagh will do more to convince him of his error than anything else.

This intense desire for a thrashing, we are convinced, is what actuated the most of those who plunged into this rebellion. It was for no right not guaranteed already under the Constitution, and perfectly secure to them; it was not to preserve any rights that were imperiled by sectional domination, but simply because they were spoiling for a fight. We think they should now be satisfied. There has been fighting enough to please the most fastidious. If the last year has not given every man in the United States his fill of fighting he must have a most unbounded stomach. But we are very sure that those who were most urgent and noisy, and really desired war in preference to every luxury peace could afford, are now content to say they have had enough of it. Certainly the Southern people have enough of it. Desolation and starvation stare them in the face. They have tried the benefits of this profoundly wise scheme in a republic and found it wanting. They are ready for peace, anxious for it, and we trust it will soon be declared.

The only thing that interferes and prevents this great, desirable end is the same men who originally caused the war. They would like to quit; would be satisfied to quit, if they could quit even. They know, however, that their necks are imperiled, and they will continue to keep up the fight until they have provided themselves with a place of safety. If Jeff Davis would skedaddle to some foreign country, peace would be restored immediately, and, doubtless, he is making preparations to effect that escape. So long as it is too dangerous for him to make the attempt, (for, doubtless, if he turns to fly, the exasperated people of the South would seize him), he will remain. So long as he can keep himself surrounded by an army as a guard, he will remain. He and those like him, are, in reality, keeping up the war, not the Southern people, and the crushing of the armies has the effect of depriving them of that protection which is as necessary to their safety in the South as in the Union.

We trust, however, that, although these men are thoroughly convinced that they wanted a thrashing, and are now fully persuaded that they have got it, they will not wholly forget other rights in which the whole nation is interested. We hope they will not forget that it is the interest of all of us for them to resume their neglected duties. By doing so both they and the loyalist will be secured in their rights; and we are in favor of "their rights." We wish all the functions of the Government vigorously at work performing their parts. We believe by that means alone can we hope to preserve our freedom.

What a blessing it would be to the country, and what a grand step in the march of prosperity, if those revolted States would at once declare themselves in the Union, and seek the redress of their rights under the Constitution. This they should have done at first. The means were there plainly laid down, and it was a clear proof that those who claimed particular rights did not want any, unless it was a thrashing, when they rejected Constitutional modes of redress. We are, however, in favor of granting the largest forgiveness, not only for the sake of the sinner, but for our own. In their security and in the preservation of their rights, our own are involved, and we have that wholesome regard for whatever concerns us that we feel most kindly disposed to leniency.

There are legitimate means for the redress of grievances, and means which we favored a year ago and favor now. We mean a national convention, to settle irritating questions. By that alone can we hope to allay that morbidly irritated feeling in the South so long fostered by ardent demagogues, and restore the Union as it was. A free intercourse and a calm settlement of vexed questions, will give us the harmony we have not had for years and will rob rebellion of its strongest weapon. We wish this could be done now. We see it is strongly recommended by a correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta. The move comes from the right direction. It should start in the South. If the Southern States will unite in one common demand for a convention and any particular specified rights, we are perfectly sure the other States will cordially accede to them, and be pleased to do it.

Some of the intense few who greatly prefer negroes to white people don't fail to suggest the value of information from contrabands. They tell us as occasion offers what we lost by not having such agents to carry the news. We should like to know what reliable source furnished the information that the enemy were marching on Washington the other day in large force.

The emancipation bill was killed in the lower house of Congress on Thursday last. This was better than we expected. Even this Congress is not all evil.

## BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Thursday Evening, June 6, 1862.

Present—Dr. G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members except Mr. Rubel. The reading of the Journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The report of the Engineer, on the wharf from Seventh to Ninth streets, was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

The City Engineer submitted a contract, executed by John E. Newman, to repair and reconstruct the sidewalk on both sides Fifth street, from Chestnut to Broadway, which was approved.

The Engineer submitted a claim of \$145 in favor of John Gay, for repairs on Clay street bridge, which was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted a report on the condition of the gutters of Preston street, south from Jefferson street, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted a claim of \$147 69 in favor of P. M. Pfeiffer, for sewer in Seventeenth street, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

The Assistant City Attorney made a report that the alley between Fifth and Center, Green and Walnut streets, was a public alley, which was referred to Revision Committee.

The Sexton of the Western Cemetery reported ten interments for May, which was read and filed.

Sundry petitions for taverns and coffee-houses were referred to Committee on Taverns and Groceries.

The report of the Superintendent of the Almshouse for May, 1862, was referred to Committee on Almshouses.

A message from the Mayor in regard to the condition and needed repairs to the bowled streets was read; when

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to employ some one to repair the streets where needed was adopted.

Mr. Tucker presented a petition to grade and pave the sidewalks on the south side of Madison between Preston and Jackson streets, Western District.

A claim of \$100 in favor of A. W. R. Harris for making out assessment-books, Eastern and Western Districts, was referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Kaye presented a communication from the Chief of the Fire Department recommending repairs to steam-engine "Watkins"; when

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Fire Department to have said engine repaired.

Mr. Kinkead presented an ordinance as to licenses for circuses, which was read once, rule suspended and rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—President Ronald and Messrs. Abraham, Baxter, Crowe, Earick, Jefferson, Kaye and Twyman—8.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Caruth, Granger, Guy, Irvine, Kinkadee, Kinsaid, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett and Tucker—10.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Street lamp, Eastern District, \$197 95, for work from 1st to 10th of May.

Gas Co., \$6,005 11, to pay for gas lights. Preston, Henderson & Osborne, \$267 60, for public use, Eastern District.

Mr. Granger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector, Eastern District, to repair the gutter on the west side of Third street, between Jefferson and Kentucky streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Granger, from same, reported against the petition to repair the gutter at Center and Broadway streets, and same was rejected.

Mr. Granger, from same, reported against the petition to repair the gutter on the south side of Green, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and same was rejected.

Mr. Tucker, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were adopted, viz:

Geo. Delaney, coffeehouse, on Jefferson, between Third and Preston streets.

Philip Walter, coffeehouse, on Third, between Main and Water streets.

Chris. Kronle, coffeehouse, corner of Green and Jackson streets.

Jefferson and Jackson streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

The bond of James B. Gregory, as City Tax Collector, Eastern District, for 1862, was presented from the Board of Aldermen and approved.

The bond of B. F. Moore, as railroad tax collector, Eastern District, for 1862, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and on motion approved.

A communication was read from the Chief of Police, urging the necessity of retaining the present number of policemen, and testifying as to their efficiency and general good conduct, which was referred to the Committee on Police.

## G. H. HOLLENKAMP, on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, June 12, 1862, at eight o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

## Rebel Accounts from Richmond.

WHAT CAUSED THE ATTACK ON GEN. McCLELLAN BEFORE RICHMOND.

The following article from a late paper shows how the Confederate Generals were urged on to make the late attack upon our forces, which resulted so disastrously to the rebel cause:

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

McClellan can operate against Richmond in two ways. He can come up the banks of the river, with his flanks covered by his boats, bring with him his siege trains, and, if not attacked, do here for the second time what he has already done with unexampled ease and success at Yorktown. Or he can march his army up the northern bank of the Chickahominy, through Hanover, get troops between Anderson's army and Richmond, and, when he has done away with it, form a union with Banks and McDowell at his leisure. The Chickahominy, however, is a defensive line for our army; but, as McClellan is on the offensive, it defends him, too, while occupied in these comfortable arrangements.

Of course he is allowed to take his own time and do all he wants to do. If the Confederate commanders are going to sit down and twiddle their thumbs till the confederates begin to move; if his hauling of heavy guns and digging of trenches is to be repeated by the hauling of other guns and the digging of other trenches, then the end of it is certain. Nothing is more tactically proven than the plans of attack taught to boys at West Point and other academies, provided armies can be reformed into blocks of stone, which are not to be measured, weighed, calculated, and then one to be lifted over another as if by hyraxes and pulleys. The attacking army, given the requisite time, transportation and numbers, will always get the defending army in such a fix that it is bound to retire or die in pieces; and up to this time our defensive army has regularly retired in compliance with the principles of Jomini. Such has not been the case, however, in this war. But such is not the history of war in general, and cannot always continue to be so here. There are such things as bravery, enterprise, invention, quickness of movement, and the like, which are not to be measured, weighed, calculated, and then one to be lifted over another as if by hyraxes and pulleys. The attacking army, given the requisite time, transportation and numbers, will always get the defending army in such a fix that it is bound to retire or die in pieces; and up to this time our defensive army has regularly retired in compliance with the principles of Jomini. Such has not been the case, however, in this war. But such is not the history of war in general, and cannot always continue to be so here. There are such things as bravery, enterprise, invention, quickness of movement, and the like, which are not to be measured, weighed, calculated, and then one to be lifted over another as if by hyraxes and pulleys. 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